The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,895.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	62 0
including postage	,,	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	32 0
including postage	,,	36 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... ,, 2 8
Third Ditto ..... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ,, 0 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Death.

GOOD—April 13th, at Egutpoora, Mr. Henry Good, Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, aged 33 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gotzer, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th April, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	17	,, Visagapatam	19
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	23
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	24
,, Cochin	20	,, Pondicherry	25
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	27
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	28
,, Galle	22	,, Colombo	29
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	30
,, Pondicherry	25	,, Cochin	1
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	2
,, Coconada	29	,, Cannanore	3
,, Visagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	4
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	4
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickinson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingorla on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N.B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Vajuwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSEBWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Cuartor to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every SATURDAY at 4 P. M., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder:—

UNJUNWELL.	VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY.	GOA.
JYTAPOOR.	CARWAR.
MALWAN.	COMPTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, 18th APRIL, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "SUMATRA," Captain E. P. G. Brown, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 16th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A. M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

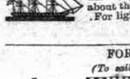
A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P. M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(To sail with quick despatch.)

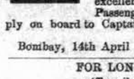


MESSRS. TEIGH and SMITH'S well known Ship "GOLDSTREAM," A 1., 700 Tons registerd, Captain Ponsonby. For Freight and Passage apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

or, Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

FOR NEW YORK.



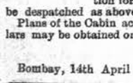
THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houlton, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to

B. P. FIELD, Jr.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th instant.)



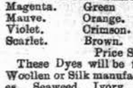
THE A 1 Ship "FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE," 1260 tons register, L. Harrison, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Harrison, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)



THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1308 tons register, J. Purdy, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S

ORGANIC MEDICINES.

The Baudeine, a prompt and most efficient remedy for Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa.

Gold Medal, Cholera, 1854.

Large size bottles 11s., medium size 4s. 6d., small size 1s. 1½d.

Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa accompany each bottle and bear the signature of Dr. V. Baud.

THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IRON,

For strengthening the system.

THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IODINE,

For purifying the blood.

In the shape of Sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste.

Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

General Agent, CHARLES LANGE, 6, Monkwell S. London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £34 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 20th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.

A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain Sewers in the Eastern Boulevard and Hornby Row, Fort.

Plans and sections of the proposed Sewers may be inspected, and Forms of Tender, with Bills of Quantities, may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are required to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 25th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No Tender will be received unless it is written on the proper Printed Form.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Bombay, 13th April 1868. Executive Municipal Engineer.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck
Benoit.
Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the Internal tional Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Proprietor.—The Honourable Vaniaekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.

Sole Lessee.—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

SATURDAY EVENING, 18th APRIL.

Mr. Dave Carson has great pleasure in announcing to his Friends, Patrons, and the Public generally, that at the request of numerous Families away at Mahableshwur and Matheran, and likewise owing to the sudden

RISE IN COTTON,

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE LOWERED—viz,

Dress Circle	Rs.	5
Stalls	,,	3
Upper Circle	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

And he further intimates that these

ENTERTAINMENTS ARE DRAWING TO A

CLOSE.

Like a *grate-full* of coals I'll glow,
A *great-full* house to see,
And if I am not *grate-full* then,
A *'great-fool* I will be.

First time this visit of the old favourite,

THE DELHI MUMMY.

Those ridiculous

GERMAN FLUTES

will appear again.

MONSIEUR AND MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS in a new Selection

FROM THE GREAT MASTERS.

DAVE CARSON

In his Wonderful Imitation of the Sexagenarian, entitled,

GRANDFATHER BEN,

OR,

BOMBAY AS IT WAS,

AND

BOMBAY AS IT IS.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE PROGRAMME?

Part First.

MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS

will preside at the Pianoforte.

Overture—*Selected*.....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus,—*Let's be Gay (Robert le Diable)*, ...Company.
The Birds await the Day,.....Mr. S. Herberte.
Hold your Ghoras, ...Dave Carson.
The Mocking Bird, ...Mr. W. Burton.
Give me the Girl with the Blue Dress on, ... ,, G. Southam.
Let me Kiss him for his Mother .....Mr. S. Herberte.

To Conclude Part First,

KUTCHPERWANNAE MAHREE JAHN.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

Part Second.

Clarionet Solo,.....Herr Steinhart.

THE GERMAN STUDENTS,

Messrs. CARSON, BURTON, HERBERTE AND SOUTHAM.

VIOLIN FANTASIE—MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.

MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS

will for the first time Sing

An English Song,—Kiss, but never Tell,

Part Second will Conclude with

DAVE GARSON'S

Chef d'œuvre, entitled,

GRANDFATHER BEN.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

Part Third.

The Evening's Performance will Conclude with the SCREAMING FARCE,

entitled,

THE DELHI MUMMY.

Doctor Doublehead.—*(A virtuoso and discoverer of the Elixor of Life)*—Mr. W. Burton.
Mr. George Barnwell, Junr.—*(In love with the Doctor's Ward)*—Mr. S. Herberte.
Mr. Henry Mortimer.—*(Member of the Royal Asiatic Society)*—Mr. W. C. Parker.
Ginger Blue.—*(The Doctor's Man of all work, afterwards the* Mummy*)*,

DAVE CARSON.

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price:* ONE RUPEE.

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.
AGONY TERMINATES WHEN ALL'S OVER.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BABHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	,, 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	,, 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		,, 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	16	,, 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	,, 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7	,, 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	,, 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	50, 55, 60,	55 0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	,,	75 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	...	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	,,	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	,,	10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	,,	12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	,,	25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable		20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	,,	20 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	,,	8 8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental Olympic	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	,,	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	,,	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	,,	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	,,	3
Guyots West End	,,	2
The Royal Courier Bag	,,	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	,,	12 ,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	,,	3 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	,,	18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	,,	14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched	,,	16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	,,	10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	,,	16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs	,,	6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	,,	14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings	,,	8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	,,	2 ,, 12

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteans of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	,,	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,,	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,,	5	0
COTTON Socks White	,,	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,,	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned TEAK TIMBER will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hutgurh, in the Abhena Peta, of the Khandeish Zilla, on the 5th May 1868:—

2,800 Teak Logs, superior
2,000 Teak Posts.

Further information will be afforded on application to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Khandeish, or to the Mahalkurry of Abhena.

F. SHEPPARD,
Acting Collector.

Khandeish, Collector's Camp, Talloda, 3rd April 1868

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided for in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

D. S. KEMP and Co.'s Medical Circular.

English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes.

The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.

Phloridzine,
Berberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON—although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chêf de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CLARET, choice Breakfast Bordeaux, in first rate condition, just received and bottled by

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

N.B.—Price remarkably low.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Mechanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MR. J. NEUBERG will shortly receive a new and varied STOCK of GOODS, and in order to make room for these he begs to offer the undermentioned Articles at a Discount of 20 to 25 per cent. for CASH only:—

Boxes, Fancy,
Bronze Ornaments,
Cheroot Holders,
Cigar Cases,
Combs,
Counterpanes.
Cooking Stoves,
Embroidery,
Embossing Presses,
Envelopes,
Fans,
Fancy Goods,
Fruits, Preserved,
Games,
Glassware, Bohemian,
Gold Beading,
Goglets,
Guard Books,
Hair Brushes,
Ice Boxes,
Imitation Jewellery,
Ink Stands,
India Rubber Bands,
Jet Ornaments,
Ladies' Companions,
Parisian Kid Gloves at Rupee 1 per pair—Cash.
No. 6, Humoum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

Looking Glasses,
Meerschaum Pipes,
Musical Boxes,
Oil Prints,
Oil Paintings,
Oil Cloth,
Opera Glasses,
Penknives,
Pencils,
Perfumery,
Powder Puffs,
Sealing Wax,
Soap,
Spectacles,
Stencil Plates,
Table Linen, English and Country made,
Toys,
Tobacco Pouches,
Walking Sticks,
Watches, gold, silver & gilt,
Willow Baskets,
Wine Coolers,
Work Boxes,
Writing Desk & Portfolios,

CLARET.—Best quality Dinner and Breakfast CLARET, by Th. Biche-Latour, Bordeaux, imported by J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

Pauillac at	Rs.	18 per dozen.
Medoc Vieux at	Rs.	20 ,, ,,
Margaux	,,	20 ,, ,,

PORT WINE, direct from Oporto, at Rs. 24 per doz. OLD COGNAC, by Biche-Latour, Bordeaux, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

No. 6, Humoum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NIGOL & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hote is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 *and in Bombay in* 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for ess than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints of quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 18
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do	,, 25	,, 13½
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do	,, 21	,, 11½
,, 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do	,, 18	,, 10
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do	,, 16	,, 9
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do	,, 15	,, 8½
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule, do	,, 13	,, —
Sauterne, Red capsule, do	,, 20	,, —

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	,,	26
Macon, ditto	,,	21

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest that can be shipped.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	,, 31	,, 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	,, 26	,, 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,, 31	,, 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger, do	,, 36	,, ...
,, ,, Johannisberger	,, 36	,, ...
Hock, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do	,, 26	,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer, do	,, 23	,, ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	,, 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	,, 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	,, 22
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	,, 22
do ,, 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	,, 22
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	,, 15
do ,, 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	,, 15
Marsala, Virgin	,, 38
Madeira, East India	,, 38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
and do Red seal—a good sound Wine	,, 20	,, 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

	Qts.
Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	,, 22
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 38	,, 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	,, 16
Orange Bitters (the best)	per dozen ,,	24 ,,

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones advanced from 585 to 610; but soon declined to 600. They close at 595. Mazagons rose from 630 to 645 and close at 640. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,150,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bankof Bengal ..	1,750prshare
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bankof Bombay..	75 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	9½ p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	BombayPres. Bank	105 pershare
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & BankingAssociation	56 pershare.
[2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of dia A. &China. In	185pershare.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	8½ pershare.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoird'Escompted'Paris.. ..	Nomina
1,000,00	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
800,000	300	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China Ba.	18½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank.... ..	83p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	130
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank.....	435 p.s
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	010	002	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [nl.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	77½ per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

512,000	5,000	3,510	.....	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,100 per
260,000	2,500	2,340	28	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	455per s
140,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	2,475 per share
120,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,500 per share
2130,000	500	500	{.....}	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.....	130 pershare
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per shar

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	515 per sh.
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	595 per sh.
1,980,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	75 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,180	....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per sh.
100,000	5,000	1,180	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	640 per sh.
".....	2,000	1,300	25 p.s	Fort Canning.. ..	325
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ..	970

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks.. ..	6 months'sight.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 15/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta....	At sight.	98½.
Do.	30days'sight.	98½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
China..	60 ays' ight...	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	6 percent
Mercantile Bills..	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Do.'s .. 1855-56		92
" " " " " 1842-43		
" " " " " 1854-55		
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57		108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55		112½
Five and a half per cent.		112½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½.

BANKS OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Cowlis	" 220
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 225
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 ct. English..	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 16TH APRIL.

			PER CANDY.
Dholleras	Old	}	205 to 210
Bhownuggur	.. ..		
Broach	.. ..	}	205 to 208
Viegoria	.. ..		195 to 200
Compta	.. ..		195 to 200
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..		210 to 212
Oomrawuttee	New ..	}	218 to 228
Akote	.. ..		
Broach	.. ..	}	235 to 240
Dholleras	.. ..		
Bhownuggur	.. ..	}	205 to 212
Veeravali.. ..	.. ..		

Ready Sales... ... ... 1,500 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 1,100 "
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 16.

Mulock, Captain, 95th Regiment to A. B. Medical Board, from Mhow.
Mackintosh, Surgeon Major, Staff, on duty, from Dhera.
Fulton, Major, Madras Staff, on leave, from Kamptee.
Thorp, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Sholapoor.
Moriarty, Lieutenant, Hydrabad Contingent, on private affairs, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 16.

Hewett, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment, to join, to Rangoon.
Miller, Staff Surgeon, A. Medical Department, on duty, to Allahad.
Turner, Colonel, R. H. A., to join, to Meerut.
Wales, Lieutenant Colonel, 11th Regiment Madras N. I., on leave, to Neilgherry Hill.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—16TH APRIL.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London... ..	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
" Liverpool..	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route ..	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
" Mauritius ..	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
April 16	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Porebunder, April 12.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 16	City of Palaces	Nacodа	Mauritius.
	Henry Joseph	Bernard	Belle Isle.
	Agnes Banfield	Bastian	Honekong.
	Burmah (s)	Gray	Calcutta.
	Taptee (s)	Drewits	M. Coast.

The steamer *Ellora*, Murray, to China, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *City of Dunedin*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Cumbermere*, to M. Coast and Calcutta.
Stamer *M. S. Elpinstone*, to M. Coast.
Ship *Hera*. to Singapore and Hongkong.
Ship *Weatherfield*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Castiglonie*, to Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the N. E. and C. L. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Bangby Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overand Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time noted* :—

	Date of departure.	Mailwill close	An after Packet will be made.
China ..	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure
Ceylon ..			
Penang ..			
Singapore ..			
Hongkong ..			
Cape of Good Hope..			
Mauritius ..	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Natal ..			
Reunion ..			
St. Helena ..			
Muscat ..	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Persian Gulf ..			
Bussorah ..			
Bagdad ..			
Jamaghery ..			
Wingoorla ..			
Goa ..			
Karwar ..			
Beypore ..	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Mangalore ..			
Cochin ..			
Calicut ..			
Jananore ..			
Tellicherry ..			
Karrachee ..	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	40 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
To exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12
"	600	0 8	1 0	1 8
"	900	0 12	1 8	2 4
"	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF 1870.—NOTICE.—The FIRST MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall at 4 P. M. on SATURDAY next, the 18th instant.
16th April 1868.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—Received by last Mail—
HAMS, BACON, and CHEESE.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

BASS BEER, bottled by J. J. STONE and Co., FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—for CASH only. LYON, BROTHERS and Co.
26 Apollo Street.

TO LET, FROM 1ST MAY, ROOMS suitable for Offices or Private Dwelling, over the Offices of the Bombay Gas Company, Limited, 1 Church Lane. Rent Rs. 120. Apply on the premises.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—At the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Viegas Slip Company (Limited), held at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Bombay Green, on THURSDAY the 16th day of April 1868, there were present 16 Shareholders—Mr. CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, occupied the Chair.

The Notice convening the Meeting having been read, the Secretary read the Report of the Directors.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously carried:—

1st.—Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and seconded by Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq., —"That the Report read before the Meeting, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted."

2nd.—Proposed by Cooverjee Coyajee, Esq., and seconded by Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, Esq.,—"That a Dividend of Rs. Six per Share be declared payable on and after the 25th April 1868, at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Bombay Green."

3rd.—Proposed by Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund, Esq., and seconded by Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Esq., —"That Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Richard Ardill Dallas, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Amador Viegas, and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey be re-elected as Directors."

4th.—Proposed by Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq., and seconded by Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, Esq.,—"That Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Modv and Cooverjee Coyajee be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each per annum."

5th.—Proposed by Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq., and seconded by Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund, Esq.,—"That the thanks of the Meeting are due to Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama for his able conduct in the Chair."

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA,
Chairman.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT, (Extractum Carnis).—Prepared strictly according to the instructions of Baron Liebig from FRESH ENGLISH MEAT, and entirely free from the offensive flavour (so repulsive to delicate appetites) common to many of the Extracts prepared from foreign Meat.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietitic restorative hitherto introduced.

Persons suffering from weak Digestion, Invalids requiring Strengthening Diet, Aged Persons, Children (particularly those of weak Constitution, or suffering from Scrofula), Infants after being Weaned, and Ladies after Confinement, will find this Extract, properly prepared in various very palatable forms, extremely useful. Taken with Rice, Arrowroot, Sago, &c., the Extract will be found to be an agreeable Substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and equally efficient. At Sea it is invaluable, being an excellent Anti-scorbutic; also in travelling. It has proved of great value in Hot Climates, where it is almost impossible, on account of the nature of the Meat, to obtain good beef tea. It keeps unaltered for years, and in any Climate, and enables any ordinary Cook to make with ease many of the most palatable Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces.

Imported by every Overland Mail in

	Cash.	Credit.
Bottles at per oz.	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 1 12
per lb.	" 18 0	" 22 0

(The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
Bombay and Poona.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

Fun, Vol. VI.	Rs. 3 8
Florence Marryatt's Gup from India.....	8 0
Trollope's Can you forgive her?.....	2 4
Hamley's Operations of War.....	5 0
Gladstone's Rece Homo.....	3 12
Cooper's Ned Myers.....	0 8
Lillywhite's Cricketter's Guide for 1868...	0 12
Mabel Vaughan, and Vine's Mother and Child. Each.....	0 8
The Model Dockyard, and the Rob Roy Canoe. Each	0 12
Weale on Rigging Ships.....	1 2
Neil's Art of Public Speaking.....	0 12
The Engineer's Sheet Almanac for 1868.....	1 8
Engineering Facts and Figures, 1868.....	4 8
New Infantry Drill, pocket edition.....	0 12
Artillery Regimental Standing Orders.....	3 12
Enquire within upon Everything.....	2 0
Play Books.—Sheep in Wolf's Clothing; Good woman of the wood; Belphigor; Idiot Witness; Don Cæsar de Bazan; Going to Chobham; Dead Shot; Hut of the Red Mountain; Sarah's Young Man; Child of the Regiment; Poor Pillicoddy; the Englishman in India. Each...	0 8
Clarke's Catechism of Music.....	0 12
Boosey's Drawing room Music Book, 2 vols.....	0 12
——— German Concertina Instructor.....	0 12
Chappell's 50 Secular Airs for the Harmonium...	1 2
——— 20 Anthems for ditto.....	1 2
——— Instructor for ditto.....	1 2
A Carte-de-Visite Album, to hold 4 in a page. (Very handsome.)	45 0
Ditto to hold 6 ditto (Ditto).....	42 8
(*Only one of each received*)	

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

BOND STREET, Musical Magazine, 12 numbers.....	9	0
EXETER HALL, (sacred) ditto ditto.....	9	0
HANOVER SQUARE, ditto ditto.....	9	0
SONG.—Come sing to me again.....	0	12
——Home, Sweet home.....	0	12
——Hilda.....	1	8
——Polly Perkins of Paddington Green.....	1	8
——The Captain in the Whiskers	1	0
——WALTZ.—The Hilda.....	2	0

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Kesteven's Domestic Practice of Medicine .....Rs.	3	12
Beasley's Druggist's Receipt Book. 6th Edn.	4	8
——— Book of Prescriptions. 3rd Edn.....	4	8
——— Pocket Formulary. 8th Edn.....	4	8
Shaw's Medical Remembrancer. 5th Edn.....	1	12
Dr. Pereira's Selections from Physicians' Prescriptions.....	3	12
Dr. West on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood	12	0
Fergusson's Practical Surgery. 4th Edn.....	7	12
Tanner's Index of Diseases, and their treatment ...	3	0
Colenso's Arithmetic for Schools	3	0
Key to ditto, by Hunter.....	3	12
Domestic Management of Children and Servants ...	1	4
Dictionary of Classical Quotations, with index verborum	4	8
The Girl's Own Book. By Mrs. Child	3	8
The Child's Own Book. 300 illustrations.....	3	12
Every Little Boy's Book. 250 illustrations	2	12
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy.....	3	12
Ditto handsomely bound and illustrated	15	12
Nugent's English and French and v. v. Dictionary	2	8
Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography. By Rev. W. Webster	1	12
Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry. By W. Inglis.....	1	0
Fielding's Works, complete in one volume	10	8
Smollett's Works, ditto.....	10	8
Swift's Works, complete in two volumes	18	0
Don Quixote. Illustrated by Gustave Dore	20	0
The Legend of the Wandering Jew. Ditto	9	8
Adventures of Baron Munchausen. Ditto	10	8
History of Croquemitaine. Ditto (*Cover damaged*)	9	0
Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible	25	0
——— Bible Dictionary. 2 vols. in 1. 600 illustrations.....	15	0
——— Bunyan's Holy War. Illustrated	5	12
——— Illustrated Readings. Edited by Tom Hood	5	12
——— Book of Sacred Poems. Rs. 10½ and	5	12
——— Family Prayer Book. By Revds. Garbett and Martin	5	12
——— Bright Thoughts for Little Ones	4	8
——— The Child's Garland of Little Poems.....	4	8
——— Favourite Poems by gifted Bards	4	8
——— Jewels gathered from Painter and Poet ...	4	8
——— Picture History of England in 40 Engravings	2	12
Pocket Latin English Dictionary. By Rev. J. E. Riddle.....	2	0
Khirad-Afroz (the illuminator of the understanding.) By Maulavi Hafizuddin. A new edition of the Hindoostanee Text; carefully revised, with notes, critical and explanatory, by E. B. Eastwick, F.R.S. &c.	13	8
Chambers's Etymological English Dictionary. Edited by Jas. Donald	3	12
Newman's Handbook of modern Arabic, consisting of a practical grammar, with numerous examples, dialogues, and newspaper extracts, in a European type	4	8
Chambers's Mathematical Tables, consisting of logarithmic, nautical, and other tables. New edn. 1867.....	2	12
The Ghost Hunter. By John Banim	0	12
The Nautical Almanac for 1869.....	2	0
Chambers's Handy Guide to London and Paris. Each	0	12
Jas. and H. Smith's Rejected Addresses, &c.....	0	12
The Millionaire. By D. Costello	1	8
Fanny, the Little Milliner. By C. Rowcroft	1	8
Up among the Pandies. By Lt. V. D. Majendie...	1	8
Nanon; or, Women's War. By Dumas	0	12
The Ladder of Life: a heart history. By A. B. Edwards	0	12
My Brother's Wife. By Ditto	0	12
Zingra, the Gipsy. By Mrs. A. M. Maillard.....	0	12
Nothing but Money. By T. S. Arthur	0	12
Singleton Fontenoy, R. N. By Jas. Hannay.....	0	12
Cassell's Complete Atlas of the World, containing 260 folio Maps, beautifully engraved and coloured, presenting a full and most accurate survey of the World's Surface. Bound half morocco	40	0
Legends & Theories of the Bhuddists. By R. S. Hardy	7	8

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The Bengal Army List, corrected to 31st March. Rs.	5	8
Broughton's Civil Procedure Code	22	8
Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code, 5th Ed.	14	8
Norton on the Law of Evidence, 6th Edition	17	8
Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Whipping and Police Acts.....	5	8
Collett on the Law of Torts and Damages.....	7	8
The Abbe Dubois on the manners and customs of the People of India. 2nd Edition	20	0
Theobald's Acts of the Legislative Council of India for 1867	6	0
Foord's Notes on Building and Road-making, &c. &c.	5	8
Conductor Skinner's work on Indian and Burman Timbers	6	0
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs. The best work extant on diseases of Horses in India.....	12	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 14th April, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The MATERIALS of the Building, No. 283, formerly belonging to NURSEEDASS DAVIDASS, situate at Dongree Coolee Street, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the spot, on THURSDAY the 23rd April, 1868, at 3 P. M.
Terms of Sale may be learnt on application at this Office.
G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 16th April 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the right to CUT GRASS from SEVERAL PLOTS of GOVERNMENT GROUNDS on the Island of Bombay, during the ensuing Monsoon, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at this Office, on FRIDAY, the 1st May 1868, at 1 P.M.
Conditions of Sale and other particulars can be learnt at the Collector's Office.
G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 16th April 1868.

FOR SALE, at moderate price—
SALTED BEEF in Barrels.
Do. PORK in Do.
Best FLOUR in Do.
BUTTER in Jars and Firkins.
Apply to the undersigned.
Messrs. HORMUSJEE AND JAMSETJEE, Dubash.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at noon.
By Order,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th April 1868.

THE Consignees of the undernoted Cargo, per "HER MAJESTY," are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of the same, failing which the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense:—
1,000 Bundles Iron Hoops with Arrowties attached.
1,037 Do. Do.
Delivery Orders to be sent to us for countersignature.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents for Captain DOWNIE.
Bombay, 16th April 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE and NOWROJEE PESTONJEE to convey Merchandise between Veerumgaum, Dhollera, Wudwan, Limree, Patton, and Deesa, and Ahmedabad Station. Tenders of Goods must arrive at these stations with Messrs. BYRAMJEE & NOWROJEE for the Cartage of them between the abovenamed towns and Ahmedabad Station, from whence the usual rates will be charged.
J. E. DUXBURY, Acting Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 15th April 1868.

MESSRS. HEERALAL & Co.—AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On SATURDAY, the 2nd day of May 1868, at 4 P. M., Messrs. HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of AYESHABEBEE *alias* BHEKOOBEBBEE, Daughter of late Fuzoodeen Sallaba,—all that piece and parcel of LAND or Government GROUND, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, or being at the New Town in the New Cazee Street on the west side, in the sub-district of Bhoolashwer, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 896, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, containing by admeasurement 135 8/9 square yards or 14 feet breadth and 60 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the New Cazee Street, on the north by the range of Shamjee and Khimjee Keekajee, and on the south by the house of Ahmed Saheb bin Meya Ghullay.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. HEERALAL & Co., at their Office, No. 6, Rampart Row.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.
The Rev. G. C. REYNELL, M.A.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN.
HERBERT BIRDWOOD, Esq., M.A., C.S.
GERARD NORMAN, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
Head Master—The Rev. E. H. DUBOIS.

THE Committee of the above School have much pleasure in announcing the opening on the 1st February of a Boarding School, under the Rev. E. H. DuBois, in connection with the School held in the Freemason's Hall, Mazagon. A large house with extensive grounds, and ample accommodation for a number of Boarders has been secured in a healthy part of Byculla.

Children of both sexes from the ages of 6 to 15 will be received, and every effort made to ensure them a happy and comfortable home.

The course of study will be varied according to the age and attainments of the pupils, commencing with the elementary branches and rising to the Matriculation Standard of the University of Bombay. The Home-studies of the Boarders will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. DuBois and an assistant resident Master.

From the success which has hitherto attended the Day School already established, the Committee have every confidence that this fresh undertaking will meet with adequate support, feeling assured, as they do, that every care will be taken of, and comfort provided for the pupils, and that they will receive a sound, moral, and religious training as well as a good secular education. The Committee earnestly trust that their endeavours thus to provide what has long been felt as an urgent want will meet with a hearty response on the part of parents.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application to the Hon. Secretary, JOHN CAMERON, Esq., or the Rev. E. H. DUBOIS, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary Diocesan of Board Education.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1868.

WE take advantage of two recent relative occurrences, to record another protest against Sir John Lawrence's ruling, with regard to the "Shoe Question." It has become rather the fashion to decry discussion upon this topic, as one too insignificant to concern sensible men. And we admit it would be too insignificant, were all men philosophers, drawing no distinction between familiarity and politeness. But so long as the world contains but one such, to millions who think otherwise, this, and similar matters, will continue to hold an influential place in it; and "trifles light as air" will continue to set the eternal impress of their weight upon the page of history. How often have they done so, where the sensitiveness of individual pride has been wounded, or where the barriers of etiquette, surrounding one man's dignity, have been incautiously trodden down? But here, it is a case of higher import—inasmuch as it is not the artificial etiquette of a Court which is concerned, but the repute of a dominant race, in the eyes of a keenly observant dependant people. "What!" some may cry—"are we to believe that the position of England in India is in the remotest degree affected by the observance, or otherwise, of a trumpery canon of social etiquette?"—And we reply,—Yes. If there be no error in the doctrine of *prestige*, it behoves us to divert any streamlet, however small, which we may find trickling among the foundations. Avalanches do not always begin in the mass, it may, and does happen, that a falling snow-flake or an echo will set the first atom in motion which may block up a village. Although, in many instances, doubtless, it is not so, yet, as a whole, we believe that the privilege lately wrung from Sir John Lawrence, has been regarded by thousands in India as a symptom of the diminishing distance between the rulers and the ruled, in point of dignity and power. According, then, to the ruling of Sir John Lawrence, any native (which may of course include the lowest pariah, if he choose to invest his savings in the proper pedal incumbrances,) may enter the presence of an English Judge, Magistrate, Governor or Governor-General, without evincing the least respect to the presence in which he stands, either after his own customs or ours. If, that is to say, he put on a pair of shoes, of an European pattern, he may plead before the High Court, or answer the summons of any official, or approach the Viceroy without paying that respect which his own father or brothers would most probably exact from him, and which his superiors, among his own people, most assuredly would. He is to retain both shoes and hat. And why? "Because," say the advocates of this measure, with a contemptuous confidence, as if their case were as easy to prove, as, to all sensible people, it was unnecessary to do so—"because the forced custom of taking off our shoes, when of European pattern, is at once inconvenient and degrading. It is true, it is our customs, but then our native slipper is a different matter from the tight fitting low shoe, which we now adopt so often; and as for any offence being intended, or want of respect shown, that is all nonsense; our thoughts are courteous, our intentions are respectful, and it is quite untrue to say that we feel any secret pleasure in thus carrying our point. It is our comfort, to which we, and all sensible men, look. There is no undercurrent of pleasure in this—no desire of gratifying a national spite. The people of the age, are getting beyond such trivialities, and the order of the Viceroy is characteristically wise and large minded." Now let this strain of reasoning be borne in mind, while we look at three pictures. In the first, the Envoy of the British Empire to the Court of Burmah seeks an audience with the King. It is granted. Indeed it could not very well be refused. But, although the substance has become shrunken, the ensigns of power are still clung to, and the nerveless barbarian, who sits upon the throne of Mandalay, will not allow the British Envoy to touch the outermost steps of the approach to his palace until he has submitted to a custom deeply repugnant to the traditional and social prejudices of a European, and has bared his feet *as well as his* head. Now here, would not our Hindoo friends be compelled by parity to argue that, because it would be less trouble, and because we could do as we pleased about it, the Envoy should rather have retained both hat *and* boots? Yet, somehow, the Viceroy has weighed in the balance the respective feelings of a Hindu Vakeel and a British Ambassador, and the latter has kicked the beam. Then turn we to the second picture. Herein we have some British officers seeking an audience of Holkar, to ask for redress, whether due or not, we neither know nor care, it not being relevant to the present issue. Suffice it, the audience was demanded, (it being remembered what manner of man is this same Holkar, Prince of Indore, whose presence in Bombay would be glorified by the boom of nineteen guns, but whose name in Bombay is best known as an unlucky jobber, who resorted to a contempible artifice to avoid the liabilities thus contracted). Well, oft his exalted, and precious personage an audience is demanded by certain British officers, and was refused—*unless they removed their boots and stockings*!—Does the Viceroy think *this* a desirable picture, for the length and breadth of India to look upon and chuckle over? And now the third picture. Here we have Sir Salar Jung, making a feast, to which are ceremoniously bidden certain of the officers of that army which is maintained there to defend him, and everybody else, from the cut-throats who compose the Nizam's rabble of mercenaries. The occasion is one of state, therefore the guests are compelled to attend in *full military costume*. We will suppose, for the sake of argument, and as a fair probability, that among them were some belonging to the cavalry; and we will bear in mind, that a cavalry officer's terminations, consisting of tight Wellington boots, with spurs, and straps, are not altogether easy of divestment. They arrive then at the place of entertainment, where they are stopped, and here also are ordered to take off their boots, before they can be admitted! Well, they did so, and sat there upon the floor, bootless, and bareheaded, sorry figures, if not to the intense derision of the fanatics who surrounded them, at least to the disgust of the mass of their fellow-countrymen. Now we would ask the Viceroy, and his supporters in this matter, whether this is not utterly and shamefully inconsistent. A Hindu is allowed to disregard a custom, which to him is a natural one, and which, among his own people is rigidly enforced, because it is supposed to suit his convenience and comfort which, by the way, it can but do to a very limited extent—and because it spares his pride or, more truly flatters it,—and he is also allowed to disregard our invariable custom of baring the head, because such is *not* his custom, and is held to be disgraceful by him. But a British officer may not enter the presence of a petty dependant native prince, unless he not only *does* follow out the requirements of politeness among his own people, and uncovers his head, and pays all the manifestations of respect, which would be demanded of him, when in the presence of his own Sovereign, but also evinces his respect by conforming to an alien custom, which, in his eyes, is little short of an indecency, and is an indignity. Has *he* then no sense of pride or self-respect to shock? We do not ask for more than we give; but we do most assuredly, and most emphatically, demand that. As for those British officers, who, in the mere pursuit of pleasure, thus tamely eat dirt, at such a one's bidding, we merely congratulate them upon their docility.

THE Bank of Bengal yesterday increased its rates half per cent. all round.

THE *Pioneer*:—We understand that the Viceroy holds to his intention, which we announced a month ago, of not leaving Calcutta until the 1st May.

GOSSIP FROM MYSORE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

4TH APRIL.

THE *Madras Times*, of the 3rd inst., declares that the Madras army is to be reduced "*by ten native regiments*," and although your correspondent does not, for one moment, believe that any measure so dangerously absurd can be contemplated, the statement is worth reference, as showing what would be the effects of a further reduction of the Madras army. At the present moment its troops are insufficient for its duties, so that the greater portion of a sepoy's best years are spent upon foreign service

lakhs of rupees, and that to the entire satisfaction of the claimants. For this reason the appointment of a Commission was no longer necessary. But inasmuch as that course had been so far successfully avoided, it seemed desirable to prevent fresh complications occurring in future. It was therefore necessary to introduce the Bill with the view of enacting those clauses that precluded the institution of suits and the obtaining of decress against the King, and which rendered His Majesty unable to contract pecuniary obligations. The existing state of the law had been exactly described in the Statement of Objects and Reasons published with the Bill, and, with Sir Henry Durand's permission, Sir Richard Temple would read a paragraph from that statement :—

"In amendment of Act VIII. of 1862 (to protect the personal dignity of His Majesty the King of Oudh), the Bill declares that no suit shall be commenced and no writ issued against His Majesty or his property, unless with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council. As the law stands, though writs cannot be issued against the King's person or property without such consent, suits may be instituted and decrees obtained against him. It is obviously expedient to prevent the accumulation of such unsatisfied decrees."

The present Bill would supplement previous legislation, by providing that, from the date on which the Act should come into operation, His Majesty should be incapable of entering into any contract which might give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part. That, then, was the object with which the Bill was now introduced. The Council were doubtless very well aware that the circumstances of His Majesty the King of Oudh, and of his family and household, were peculiar. It was a matter of public propriety that claims of the kind referred to should not arise. It was a matter of political convenience that His Majesty and his family and household should be maintained in a position of comfort and dignity, and this the Government would be able to effect with the assistance of the Bill which he now had the honour to introduce.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Notice is hereby given that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Toker Sewjee, and Kesserbaee, unemployed.

Balcrustna Bhaskerjee, a contractor for building houses.

Mooljee Oodowjee and Tricumdass Raghowjee, lately traded under the name and firm of Mooljee Oodowjee as piece goods dealers.

Sha Jumnadass Nagurdass, a bill collector of taxes in the Municipal Commissioner's Office.

Raghowjee Cutchra and Mahomed Rowjee, formerly firewood merchants.

Gungabaee, widow, a vegetable seller.

Visram Sucaram, Dusruth Butchsett, and Doorgabaee, the first and second are tobacco sellers and the third is unemployed.

Moorarjee Dharsey, Heerjee Ludha, Ebjee Leeladhur, merchants.

Rahimtoola Goolamally, a grocer.

Cutchra Mandon, a contractor of Bombay houses.

Ruttonjee Rustomjee, a servant in the employ of Pestonjee Sorabjee.

Mahomed Luckha, unemployed.

Curson Doolub, Damodhur Curson, and Nurotum Curson, pearl piercers.

Rahimtoola Meeyakhan and Jaikoodin Meeyakhan, lately trading under the name and firm of Meeyakhan Saloojee and Sons, as Europe shopkeepers.

Doolub Ramjee, a broker.

Bhica Anajee and Gainoo Bhyroo, contractors.

Shamjee Bhimsey, Purbut Poonsey, and Ludha Nacsey, lately traded under the name and firm of Shamjee Purbut and Co. as general merchants.

Sewjee Dongersey, lately a merchant.

Fakirbhai Shaik Ahmed and Mulikbhai Shaik Ahmed, the first is a buggy-driver and the second unemployed.

Kissondial Baluk, a bookseller in the employ of the Bible Society's Depository.

Abajee Madhowrow, and Condajee Godajee, the first is a Murathee writer and the second a bricklayer.

Hajee Abdool Carim Hajee Oosman, unemployed.

Gungabaee, widow, a labourer.

Aboo Bucker Hajee Oosman, a merchant.

Oodhowjee Purshotum, a broker.

Tookaram Ragoojee, a country liquor seller.

Succaram Crustnajee, a butcher.

Orders in the matters of the above-named Insolvent's Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Section VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

THE PARIS TELEGRAPH CONVENTION AND INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

A series of papers relating to the late proceedings of the Paris Telegraph Convention with reference to Indian Telegraphs, have been placed on the Editor's table at the Secretariat. We append a number of extracts from them :—

India Office, London, 24th Feb. 1868.

To H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Sir,—In continuation of Lord Cranborne's despatch of the 9th January 1867, No. 1, relative to negotiations in progress, with a view to the adhesion of Her Majesty's Government to the Paris Telegraph Convention, I have now the satisfaction of informing your Excellency that those negotiations are apparently on the point of being brought to a successful issue. Among the communications on the subject marginally noted, which have passed between the Foreign-office and this office, and of which copies are forwarded herewith for your information, will be found, as an enclosure in Mr. Hammond's letter of 14th instant, a declaration of adhesion which Lord Stanley is about to sign on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. I have suggested to Lord Stanley the 1st May next as a suitable date from which the reduced tariff and the rules generally of the Paris Convention agreed to in the declaration shall take effect, and I request that the requisite arrangements and notifications may be made by the departmental authorities accordingly. In the event of any other date being adopted, you shall be advised by telegraph.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) Stafford H. Northcote.

In a communication, dated 2nd August 1867, and addressed from the India Office to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, receipt is acknowledged of letters from the several continental administrations in reply to the circular of 5th April last, which Lord Stanley wrote, relative to the wish of Her Majesty's Indian Government, to join in the Paris Telegraph Convention, upon certain terms specified in Sir James Fergusson's letter of the 28th February last. The communication contains the following passages :—

"As the reply of the French Government embraces almost all that is urged by the other Governments, a consideration of that reply will probably suffice.

"The French Government suggests that the period during which prepayment of a reply to a message should hold good should still date from the time of the despatch of the original message, but should be prolonged from eight days to twenty.

"The administrative officers of Her Majesty's an Government, on the contrary, are of opi- that it would be far preferable to date from arrival of the message at the station to which it is addressed. They argue that, as the time a message is being transmitted over the wires is uncertain, and may, indeed, exceed the whole twenty days, it would be more just to take eight days from the time of arrival into a delivery office, which would be, at all events, a definite period. The French proposal is variable and indefinite. Messages for India have taken more than twenty days to reach their destination, and even as late as October last some occupied no less than thirteen days in their transmission to the Turkish frontier from London.

"The proposal of the French Government that the preservation of private telegrams should be extended from one year to eighteen months, is one in which Sir Stafford Northcote is quite ready to concur.

"Of the 14 Governments whose replies have been received, only France and Wurtemburg have declined to comply with the request that cyper messages should not be necessarily registered. If, however, by "cypher messages" be meant messages in figures or secret letters, Sir Stafford Northcote is willing to withdraw his objection to Article 25. But in case double rates are to be levied, the rules for repeating cypher telegrams cannot, in his opinion, be abolished.

"With regard to the rejection of Article 37, which pledges the different administrations to adopt the least expensive route, France alone appears to decline assent. Sir Stafford Northcote still entertains objections to Article 37, and he considers it necessary that the right of choice of route, according to existing circumstances, should be reserved to the Indian Government and the public. This will not affect the lines in India, where rates for all 'through' messages are the same whichever way they go."

In another communication, dated the 24th October 1867, and similarly addressed, the following passage occurs :—

"As regards the reduction of tariff, and any other question of detail, Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, Director General of Telegraphs in India, and Lieutenant Colonel Goldsmid, Chief Director of the Indo-European line, are now about to proceed to Paris, with such authority of discussion and action as, it is hoped, will enable the Imperial Government to give effect to the adherence which is expressed in the present letter, and which Sir Stafford Northcote would request may be communicated as early as convenient to the French Government."

Lord Lyons, H. M.'s Ambassador at Paris, writing to Lord Stanley on the 13th February, said—"With references to my Despatches of the 23rd and 27th December last, and to my Despatch of the 30th ult., I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a note from the Marquis de Monstier, stating that he has notified to the Governments parties to the Telegraphic Convention of 1865, the desire of the British Indian Government to accede to that Convention. M. de Moustier's note is accompanied by a draft of a declaration to be signed by your Lordship, which he has submitted to the other Governments for their concurrence, and of which also I enclose a copy. His Excellency is confident that this declaration will be accepted without observation by Her Majesty's Government, and wishes to receive a formal assurance of its being so accepted. It would be desirable that I should receive instructions on this point without delay."

We make the following translation of M. Moustier's note, which is addressed to Lord Lyons, and dated Paris, 11th February :—

"I have received, with the letter which your Excellency has done me the honour to address me on the 23rd December last, the memorandum which was annexed to it, and in which were set forth the different observations which had been suggested to H. M.'s Secretary of State for India by our request for a reduction of the tariffs applicable to the telegraphic system of the Asiatic possessions of England. The diminution of 25 francs agreed to by the Government of Her Brittanic Majesty on the tariff respecting the Persian Gulf cable, and the intention formally manifested by them to effect still greater reductions when the obstacles which at present stand in the way should be removed, have seemed to the Government of the Emperor of such a nature as to permit it to support, in presence of the contracting powers, the request for the admission of the Indian Office to the Telegraphic Convention of Paris. I am, therefore, eager to address to them the communication prescribed by Article 60, informing them of the result of the negotiations entered into between our two Governments, and insisting that they should make known their assent with the shortest delay possible. I have taken care also to intimate to them that the diminution of 25 francs ought only to come into force in reference to the section of the cable in question, immediately on circumstances permitting it. In that which concerns particularly Russia, I have shown the necessity that she should renounce the objections which she had thought it possible, contrary to the terms of the Convention, to raise on the subject of the system of reimbursements. Your Excellency will find, herewith annexed, the draft executed in the customary form of the declaration of accession, which will have to be signed by Her Brittanic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, and which will be exchanged against a declaration of acceptance by the Government of the Emperor. As its terms should, in the first place, be approved by the contracting powers, I have thought that it would be of advantage to communicate it to them without further delay. As, also, the draft of declaration reproduces the terms which have been agreed to, I have reason to hope that no observations will be made on the part of the Government of Her Brittanic Majesty, and I shall be obliged to you, M. l'Ambassadeur, by your giving me such an assurance. I shall have the honour to inform your Excellency of the date which—the replies of the contracting states having then reached me—it will be possible to fix for the exchange of declarations."

The form of the declaration is as follows (translated) :—

"Declaration.

"The undersigned, Principal Secretary of State, declares that Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, after having been made acquainted, with the International Telegraphic Convention, signed at Paris the 17th May 1865, and availing herself of the right reserved by Article 60 of that Convention to the non-signing states (*Etats non signataires*), accedes, in respect of her possessions in the East Indies, to the said Convention, which is inserted word for word in the present declaration, and engages formally, towards His Majesty the Emperor of the French and the other high contracting parties, to concur on her side in carrying out, in British India, the stipulations contained in the said Telegraphic Convention, without the reserve that the delay which is mentioned in the last paragraph of Article 23, relative to the transmission of payed replies, should be extended from eight to twenty-five days for correspondence with India. He declares in addition that the terminal charges of the Indian system are fixed as follows, beginning at Fao :—

	fr.	cts.
Bunder Bushire	12	50
Kurrachee	37	50
Calcutta, and all the Indian offices to the west of that city	49	50
All the Indian offices to the East of Calcutta	54	50
Ceylon	58	25

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorised, has signed the present declaration of accession, and has caused to be affixed to it the seal of his arms. Done at London the——"

India Office, 18th February 1868.

Sir,—I have received and laid before Sir Stafford Northcote Mr. Egerton's letter of 14th instant, with enclosures, from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, relative to the proposed adhesion of Her Majesty's Government to the Paris Telegraphic Convention. In reply I am directed to state that in Sir Stafford Northcote's opinion, Lord Stanley need not hesitate to sign on behalf of Her Majesty's Government the declaration of adhesion drawn up by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, which is enclosed in Lord Lyon's letter.

As it will be necessary to fix a date from which a reduced tariff as well as the rules of the Paris Convention generally, will take effect on the lines in British India and the Persian Gulf, Sir Stafford Northcote would propose that the 1st May next should be named for this purpose. The intervening period would enable the departmental authorities concerned to make all requisite notifications and arrangements.—I have &c.,

(Signed) Herman Merivale.

To Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

FORT POLICE COURT.—April 16th.

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

Embezzlement.—John Parunsway, seeman of the British ship *Weatherfield*, was charged with embezzling a quantity of beer, of the value of Rs. 35, portion of the cargo of the said ship. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—16th April.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Theft.—Rutnoo Vittoo was charged with stealing Rs. 17-15-6, belonging to one Rutnoo Pookajee. The prosecutor is a coolie and lives at Parell. The prisoner also lived at the same place. On Wednesday night last about ten o'clock he returned from his work, and after having taken his meal he laid the money aside, which was then on his person. When he took his meal the prisoner was in the room. After awhile he missed his money and questioned the prisoner about it, but he denied having any knowledge of it. The prisoner subsequently confessed having stolen the money. The man pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Torturing an Animal.—Sunker Koondajee, a cart driver, was charged with cruelly torturing an animal. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 10.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS,—1868.

Third day, Thursday, 16th April.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

His Lordship took his seat to day at ten o'clock, and the following gentlemen were sworn as a special jury :—Messrs. C. Yeats, G. A. Barnett, James Windram, Joseph Jafferson, James Dodds, G. F. Henry, R. H. Baker, G. W. Booker, Nanabhoy Byramjee, Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, Pandurang Gunnesba, and Futteh Ali Shaik Ahmed.

Culpable Homicide in the Harbour.

Dewjee Dhurmajee was placed at the bar on a charge of having on the 26th January murdered Canoo Fattika.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Taylor, whilst the Advocate General and Mr. Leith conducted the prosecution.

The Advocate General, in opening the case, said the jury must at the outset dismiss from their minds the responsibility and anxiety attendant upon a case which might possibly result in a conviction for murder, because, in carefully looking over the depositions, he had come to the conclusion that the ends of justice would be fully satisfied by a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It was impossible in this case to suppose that there was any intention on the part of the prisoner to deprive the unfortunate man of his life. There had been a dispute about a sum of Rs. 3 which the one claimed from the other, and that had led to altercation and wrangle; the prisoner took up a piece of wood and struck three according to one witness, or two according to another, blows on the man's head which resulted in fracture of the skull and death next morning. The prisoner was one of six or seven boatmen who wrought on board a native prow called the *Rahimtoola*,—an open boat, which was in the habit of plying for the purpose of rice and other articles,—and on the evening of the 26th of January last the men were at their meal in the bottom of the boat. The boat was some little distance off the Mandavee Bunder in the harbour; and the prisoner appeared to have got up in the upper part of the boat and called out to the prisoner, "Pay me my Rs. 3." The deceased said, "I have not any money I will borrow some to-morrow and pay you," to which the prisoner replied, "I want it; I must have it now." The other said, "I could not give it you now if you were to kill me." And, according to the first witness, you will hear the reply was, "If you won't give it me now, I will break your head"; and then there was the answer to that, "I should like to see you break my head." On this the deceased went to the upper part of the boat, and there appeared, according to the second witness, to have been some struggling, but there was no doubt, as the witnesses would tell them, they saw the prisoner taking up some piece of wood, and in the scuffle striking two or three blows on the forehead of the deceased. The deceased man fell down and became insensible, and the prisoner jumped into another boat, and so escaped, and was not taken into custody for some days afterwards. The deceased was immediately taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital where he was treated by Dr. Mackenzie. He died next day, and a *post mortem* examination was made next afternoon, when Dr. Mackenzie, as that gentleman would tell them, found the skull fractured, and that death must have been caused by the fracture of the skull, and the extravasation of the blood on the surface of the brain. The deceased and prisoner were brothers-in-law, and he thought that under the circumstances he could hardly think that the man had intended to commit murder. This seemed one of those unfortunate results that sometimes took place when parties committed an illegal act. The prisoner had not gone for an instrument, but seized a stick at hand, and hit the man a blow on the head with the intention of stunning him, but had unfortunately caused his death—and, therefore, he thought on behalf of the Government it would be sufficient if the jury were, under His Lordship's direction, to find the man guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Several of the men from the boat were then examined in support of this statement, and cross-examined by Mr. Taylor to show the amount of provocation given to the prisoner. The stick used —quite a formidable weapon that had served as a belaying-pin—was produced in Court, and Dr. Mackenzie stated that he had brought the skull of the deceased with him as he was frequently asked in such cases in Court whether the blows had been severe. His Lordship asked the jury whether they wished to see the skull or would simply hear Dr. Mackenzie, when they replied that they had no desire to see this "production."

Mr. Taylor then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, remarking that the Advocate General had relieved him of a very heavy and momentous responsibility in freeing the prisoner at the bar from the crime of murder. It was impossible for him, after hearing the evidence and considering the corroboration that might have been got by calling all the boatmen who were present on the occasion referred to, to believe that the death of the deceased had not been occasioned by the blows struck by the prisoner, but he hoped that under the direction of the Judge they would return such a verdict as would meet the circumstances of this unfortunate case. The learned gentleman then referred to the circumstances, and submitted that the men had been behaving like idle boys or silly men, and that though their conduct had resulted in calamitous injuries resulting in death, as frequently occurred among people of far higher position and better knowledge than the prisoner, he had to ask them as reasonable men to find that though the prisoner had done a deed that must be punished, still, under the circumstances, the punishment should not be the same as when a man unnecessarily and wilfully committed a deed with similar results.

His Lordship then summed up. In doing so, he said the charge of murder had been very properly abandoned by the learned Advocate General, so that they had now to deal simply with the charge of culpable homicide. In doing so, he wished them to answer two questions, so as to assist him in passing sentence. The questions were framed under the 304th section of the Penal Code, and were as follows :—(1) Was the blow given with the intention of causing death or causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death; and (2) was it given with the knowledge that it was likely to cause death or to cause such bodily injury as was likely to cause death? He did not think that they would find the man had entertained any malice, but if they did, they would answer the first question affirmatively. If they did not find that, he did not see that they could escape from the conclusion involved in the second question. His Lordship reviewed the evidence for the jury, and in doing so complimented Dr. Mackenzie on the lucid, plain manner in which he had given his evidence, so clear of all those hard terms to which professional gentlemen sometimes subject the Court.

The jury, after a few minutes' consideration, returned a verdict of "guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, with the knowledge, but without the intention, to cause death."

The Judge—Exactly so, I quite agree with you there. The prisoner is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder with the knowledge that he was likely to cause death, but without the intention to cause death. Tell him (addressing the interpreter) this is a very bad case, indeed. The gentleman of the jury have mercifully, and I think properly, found that he had no malevolent intention of committing murder when he gave the blows, but he really must be supposed to have had the knowledge that blows like these must have caused injuries likely to produce death. Under this section of the Penal Code he is liable (that having been the verdict of the jury) to be sentenced to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and by section 59 of the same Code that period of imprisonment for ten years may be converted into a sentence of transportation for the same period. I shall inflict upon him the extreme amount of sentence which the law allows for cases of this kind, and sentence him to be transported for the term of ten years.

Charge of Adultery—A Scene in Court.

William Elias Waite was placed at the bar on a charge of having, on the 25th April 1864, committed adultery with Margaret McMahon, wife of Edward Carpenter.

The prisoner challenged the natives who were in the special jury hearing last case, and the following gentlemen were, therefore, substituted for them :—Messrs. W. Nicol, J. P. Cornforth, W. Rodgie, and T. B. Kirkham.

Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. McCulloch for the defence.

Mr. Ferguson, in stating the case for the prosecution, said it would be shown that the prosecutor was married at Aden to Margaret McMahon on the 1st July 1856. They lived together about a year, and then left for Bombay. They lived together there for some time, and the woman got ill from some internal complaint, and was admitted to the European General Hospital in 1863. Till this time they had lived on perfectly good terms, and on the wife being discharged from the hospital and gettting a room assigned to her, the prosecutor was in the habit of visiting her, though he did not reside with her. At this time he discovered in the possession of his wife a letter written to her by the prisoner, from which he believed that the latter had committed adultery with his wife, and from that October he ceased to have any correspondence or connection of any kind whatever with his wife. He remained, living in Bombay, till December, and then went to Kurrachee and remained there till May 1865. In June 1866 he came again to Bombay, and remained there till December of that year, and from that time till September 1867 he lived at Belgaum, where he received a communication in consequence of which he came to Bombay. He had many friends and relatives in Bombay, from whom he learned that on 25th April 1867 his wife was married at Byculla Church to the prisoner at the bar. A personal friend of the prosecutor, in whose house the prisoner and the wife of the prosecutor lived, would speak to the marriage, and that they occupied the same room on the night after the marriage; and there was one circumstance that he might point out as showing that in all probability the woman and the prisoner knew the prosecutor was not dead—that was, that she signed the marriage register under the assumed name of Collins, doubtless with the intention of so concealing her own name. He would now bring evidence in support of these statements, and if he proved them, there would be no alternative for the jury but to find the prisoner guilty of committing adultery.

The prosecutor was then examined in support of the opening statement, and in the course of his evidence said—About 5th October 1864, after her recovery, my wife was provided with rooms at Fort George near the prisoner's quarters. On my return I went into her room when she was out, and in seeking for thread in one of her drawers I found some letters. They were in the prisoner's handwriting, and I knew the hand. On speaking to her of it she went and brought him, and I charged him with committing adultery with my wife in the hospital and in her own house. He said "If your wife has done anything wrong don't expose her." Shortly after I got exasperated and lay down. The prisoner left for the hospital. I slept for about an hour and a half, my wife being in the room. On awaking I found two hospital peons keeping guard over me, (—Mr. McCulloch—Oh, angels!) They were at the door. The letters, which had been in my waistcoat pocket, were gone. I then went to the hospital and saw the prisoner, and asked him what such conduct meant, the letters being gone. He locked me up in one of the hospital cells, and detained me all night. On the following morning he released me and desired me not to make any disturbance. I got out and went to my wife's rooms and found she had gone. I waited and watched for her return for about three days. She did not return during that time, but about the fourth day she returned, and I found that all her things and mine were gone. I searched all Bombay very closely after her, but did not see her. I did not tell the police. I had seen the prisoner several times, and he and I remained on unfriendly terms. I was admitted into the hospital myself after that. The anxiety of such a thing had borne me down.

The Judge—What was the cause? Delirium tremens or anything of that sort? (Laughter.)

Witness—No, my Lord, delirium tremens is a disease I never had.

The Judge—I was asking you what it was.

Witness—I was suffering from this—was prostrated in mind and body. The prisoner attended me, but I do not know what he entered in the books, I was ill for more than a month. After stating the places he had visited witness continued—When at Kurrachee in 1865 I wrote to a mother of mine in Poona.

Mr. Furguson—It was your mother you wrote to.

Witness—They say she is. (Laughter.) I wrote to her.

Mr. McCulloch—Never mind what you wrote to one of your mothers. (Laughter.)

Witness—I got no answer. She was not a woman that corresponded.

A long cross-examination of this witness was made by Mr. McCulloch, chiefly to show that he had been dismissed from his numerous situations and had in fact been a "loafer."

His Lordship asked in the course of that what he had been doing in Kurrachee in 1863—if he were living on his wits with no income in particular?

Witness—My Lord, I did not live with my wits.

The Judge—Then without your wits. (Laughter.)

Mr. McCulloch in the cross-examination showed that the prosecutor had not supported his wife, that he had been convicted of theft as a camp-follower—though afterwards liberated—and that he had frequently lost his situations for drinking—though prosecutor held he was not a dram-drinker.

His Lordship remarked that he would like to know what the witness meant by this.

Witness—A dram-drinker is a man who drinks spirits on every opportunity, by day or night, and by any means. (Laughter).

Mr. McCulloch—You stopped short of that?

Witness—A very long way.

An engineer's wife named Collins next spoke to being present at the marriage of Margaret McMahon with the prosecutor at Aden and signing the marriage register as one of the witnesses, and Soonderrow Damodhur, clerk to the register of marriages in the Diocese of Bombay, produced a certified copy of the same marriage. The Rev. George Carew Reynell deposed that he solemnized the marriage of the prisoner with Margaret Collins at the Byculla Church on the 25th April 1867. Another witness stated that he had signed the register of that marriage as one of the witnesses. The parties had resided at his house shortly before the marriage, and he stated on cross-examination Margaret was a scripture reader before her marriage, and he had heard nothing against her. About a year before the marriage she told witness that her husband was dead and he believed that it was so. A letter written by Margaret in May 1866 to witness's wife was identified, informing her that she had just received information of the death of her husband, a person having called upon her and given her all the particulars.

Mr. McCulloch then addressed the jury, and in doing said His Lordship had remarked with great truthfulness that this case was dreary, for it was not funny, romantic, nor prurient, there was nothing in it of imagination, but it was a very sad case. The woman spoken of was, as had been seen from her past career, an admirable woman, had supported herself and her children, and been a scripture reader, but had the misfortune to be related to this man who was on his own showing a convicted thief and a habitual drunkard. He had lost all his situations,—as in some cases he avowed, though in others he did not recollect—by intoxication, either at the instance of the civil or military authorities; and they had heard a long story of his life which simply amounted to this, that he was one of the vagabond loafers who infested this part of the world. He had married the woman but had left her, and all this rigmarole story about the conduct at the hospital turned out to be without foundation, and seemed simply to be the absurdities of a man suffering from *dilirium tremens*. Therefore, as such, he asked the jury to dismiss from their minds his account of theft of the letters from his pocket and his ridiculous story of being locked up by the prisoner. Surely no man who believed another had robbed him of his honour and his wife of her honour would have been locked up all night and then obeyed the word of that man to say nothing about it; and he asked the jury to dismiss the story as if not a deliberate falsehood at least one of those fancies that men might make in a state of dilirium. He attributed his illness at that time to indigestion brought on by exasperation, but he (the learned counsel) thought it was most likely that indigestion, to which the poet referred when he said,

"I cannot eat but little meat,
My stomach is not good;
But I do think that I can drink
With him that wears a hood."

(Laughter.) They found the prisoner living off his friends as long as they would keep him, and then when he came to Bombay slinking about in the native town, knowing not where, and keeping clear of his friends, so that it became reported among them that he was dead and gone. Thus he had deserted his wife, she had believed him dead and, after a long period had elapsed, had married this man who carefully and affectionately had supported her. The law of this country so different from their Western ideas on the subject did not make penal cohabitation, —but only marriage when the parties knew that the first husband was alive. There was no doubt of the marriage in this case, but he submitted that the prosecutor was believed to be dead, that the marriage was *bona fide*, or else one of such a respectability as the prisoner at the bar now in this degrading position would never have been a party to it. He therefore asked the jury to discharge the prisoner, and though the effect of a conviction would hang for ever o'er the life of this unhappy woman, he would not appeal to feelings but keep to the dry matter of fact, were the parties aware or not at the time of their marriage of Carpenter's death.

Dr. Ward, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, was then examined, and gave prisoner a high character, whilst a testimonial was produced and admitted from Sir R. Napier, the Commander-in-Chief.

His Lordship was here to address the jury, when—

The Foreman—The jury are agreed on their verdict in this case, if your Lordship will receive it at present.

The Judge—By all means.

The Foreman—The jury find the prisoner not guilty.

The Judge—I quite agree with you, gentlemen. I entirely agree with you that there has been a want of proof that the prisoner knew the prosecutor was alive at the time of the marriage, and in fact I think it very improbable, I must say, that a gentleman of his respectability should come to Byculla and marry the wife of another man—in fact I think the presumption is the other way. Let the gentleman be discharged at once. He leaves the dock without the slightest imputation on his character in consequence of anything connected with this case.

The jury were then thanked and dismissed by His Lordship, and the next case was about to be proceeded with, when Mrs. Carpenter rushed into Court, and coming up to the bar exclaimed to His Lordship :—This man (Carpenter) is threatening my life. He came into the room where I was and intruded himself there, and is threatening my life."

The Judge—If that be so he must be arrested. Have the man brought here.

The officers at once brought Carpenter into Court.

The Judge (addressing Carpenter)—It is stated that you have been threatening this woman in Court.

Carpenter—Your Lordship, I merely remarked to her not to live in an adulterous state with that man. Thereupon the man came up and put his thumb to his nose and said "Wait, till I get you."

The Judge—If there is anything more of that you will be committed for contempt of Court.

Carpenter—Then she says my Lord,——

The Judge—I don't want to enter into a controversy with you, leave this Court forthwith, or you will be put into a chowkey for the night. You will be apprehended instantly.

Carpenter then left the Court, but,

Mrs. Carpenter again addressed His Lordship saying :—my Lord, I know him very well—I have known him for many years—and I am sure that I will not get peace from him so long as there is breath in his body.

The Judge—Then you must apply to a Magistrate.

Mrs. Carpenter—He cannot support me, and I have to support myself and my children. He will do nothing for me.

The Judge—Well, I cannot do any thing more sitting as a criminal Judge. If you wish more to be done, you must go to a police magistrate. You will be protected there. (The woman was leaving the Court when His Lordship added) But I would say you need not follow the man; give him time to go off. You will get some one here to protect you. You will better be conducted hence Officers, remember that you are charged by the Court with seeing that that woman departs from the neighbourhood, of the Court without any molestation or injury whatever from that man. Understand that.

Mrs. Carpenter was then conducted by the officers to the Sheriff's office, and the business of the Court was proceeded with.

Alleged Cheating—A Singular Case,—John McKnight, a young gentlemanly looking European, was placed at the bar on two charges of cheating.

The circumstances seemed to be that the two "borahs" were passing prisoner's bungalow in which he lived with his wife and family and went in with their goods, on the afternoon of Saturday in April. He purchased some plaids and other goods and gave one of them a cheque for the amount, Rs. 384, on an unsigned cheque on the Alliance Bank. The "borahs" went off but afterwards discovered that the cheque was worthless and so gave information to the police. The defence was that the prisoner was intoxicated on Saturday, but that on finding what he had done he sent two friends to the borahs on Sunday morning to offer back the goods for the cheque. One of them replied he would give the cheque if he got the goods, but by that time the other was off to the place, and the borah stated in Court he did not mean to exchange as he said. The prisoner then went to the place and was kept waiting for an hour and a half till the man should come, whom the other said had the cheques along with him; and then however came a policeman also to whom he had given the information. Prisoner went with the policeman and said that had he known they had the case he would have given them the goods at once.

The prisoner addressed the jury, and held that he had no intention of cheating as the presumption was he would have run off at once, that owing to intoxication he knew nothing of the signing the cheque, that he knew not where the book had come from, referred to the handwriting and the date to show he had not been sober at the time he wrote them, and mentioned that had he known the case would go so far he would have had the witnesses in attendance who were present at the time.

His Lordship in summing up referred to the evidence, and said that had there been cheating intended the man would surely have bolted, but instead of that he had gone into the lion's den and given up the goods. The prisoner said he was intoxicated; and though in some cases that was no defence, still it was different in this instance, as the essence of cheating was that the man should have the knowledge of what he was doing. Therefore did they think he committed this absurd act whilst insensible, they would give him the benefit of it, and find him not guilty of cheating.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty.

His Lordship said he thought they were quite right, and recommended the other borah, who had a similar charge, not to proceed with his prosecution.

The borah therefore stated he would not press his case, the prisoner was discharged, and the property restored.

The Court then adjourned till Friday morning.

In our yesterday's report of the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould's remarks in passing sentence on the man convicted of culpable homicide on the previous day, a slip occurred in the transcription of the notes. His Lordship said "you killed him in hot blood, not in cold blood," whereas the report bore, "you killed him in cold blood not in hot blood"—a transposition which the context showed to be incorrect, and which reversed the sense of the remark by His Lordship.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Foggo on the Art Exhibition

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—So long as the Honourable George Foggo confined himself to addressing the Bench of Justices regarding his sufferings from the smoke nuisance, the Justices were quite content to listen to him when he was in order, but I am afraid they will not be quite so well pleased to listen to the Honourable gentleman, who has fairly got astride his favourite hobby "obstruction," and now with the bit between his teeth, has rushed into print to inform the Bench that he does not approve of Exhibitions in general, or the Bombay Exhibition in particular.

The opinion of so energetic and exalted a man as the Honourable Mr. Foggo must always be listened to by the Bench with due attention, but why the Honourable gentleman should prefer to appear as a newspaper letter-writer to addressing the Bench on the twenty second of this month, his well known rounded periods and eloquent and finished style of oratory, I really cannot imagine—unless it is that he omitted to send the Clerk to the Justices notice that he had so important a subject as his ideas of Exhibitions, seven days previous to the day of the Bench meeting.

Your readers will no doubt be exceedingly obliged to the Honourable gentleman for coming forward in so resolute a manner to inform the Justices, and the public generally, that he does not approve of an Exhibition. I wish he had expressed the same sentiments at Malabar Point and saved himself the trouble of being placed on a committee to consult as to the best means of raising a guarantee fund for the Exhibition.

It is lamentable to see an Honourable gentleman, at the head of one of our influential mercantile firms, so utterly devoid of what is now vulgarly termed "go." Were I given to making jokes I might advise him to sit in his tub, and consider template his bath-room fittings with feelings of sorrow and regret, rather than mount "obstruction" and do his utmost to postpone the good work of establishing an Exhibition which cannot but prove of great benefit to Bombay.

The Honourable gentleman could not but see or learn what a lively interest all classes took in the pretty little Art Exhibition at the Framjee Institute. It is strange, therefore, that he comes forward in so unusually energetic a manner to throw obstacles in the way of the proposed Exhibition on a larger scale in 1870.

Take my advice, Mr. Foggo, stick to the smoke nuisance, and don't interfere in the Exhibition question.

EXHIBITOR.

THE SUPERSESSION OF FORTY-THREE STAFF CORPS OFFICERS BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL STILEMAN'S PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—"Fair Play's" reply in your paper of yesterday's date to a letter from "A Would-be Victim" on the supercession of Staff Corps officers by Lieutenant Colonel Stileman would be just enough as regards that officer individually.

The question, however, does not rest on the promotion of one single individual over the heads of others, but has reference to the supercession generally of the Staff Corps officers by the whole of the Locals, which must inevitably take place (and that before long) if some remedy is not devised to prevent such a calamity.

Colonel Stileman's case being, as I stated in my former letter, the first that had occurred, it was necessary to quote it to prove the rule. To avoid argument let all that has been urged by "Fair Play" be admitted. His (Colonel's) promotion has not been so quick as to be of much moment, but in order to demonstrate fully the unheard of advantage the few remaining Locals will get over the whole of the Staff Corps, let us take the youngest Captain in the Locals and see how the case stands then.

On referring to the Official Army List, page 23, it will be easily seen (without mentioning names) that this officer obtained his Captaincy in the extraordinary short space of seven years. The probability is that in two years from this time he will be a Lieutenant Colonel, having risen to this rank in thirteen years. His contemporaries in the Staff Corps, in addition to having to toil through the rank of Major (which this young officer will escape) will not obtain the rank of Lieutenant Colonel until thirteen years after, i. e., until the year 1883, by which time their Local "brother" will be eligible for the command of a division, and in the enjoyment probably of his "off-reckonings." In fact this "Local" in particular will rank contemporary with Staff Corps officers of the season of 1844, and supersede his seniors by thirteen years. Surely this fact speaks sufficiently for itself to render farther comment needless.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Bombay, 14th April.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Mr. John Bruce Norton has written a letter to the *Times of India* in a state of great surprise that the operations of the Bank of Bengal in this city remain unchecked. Mr. Norton is an economist, statesman, and author, and, as it now appears, a shareholder in the Bank of Bombay. His ignorance of what has been going on here might also be a matter of some wonder to us if we would consider it. This, however, is unnecessary, as I plainly see from what follows that he knows everything about the matter. His grievance is one that has of late been very common. He has lost his money, like some others of us in Bombay and elsewhere, in the shares of the old Bank. But while we are sorry for this, and admit that he has "some reason to complain," I do not see my way to go with him in his appeal for the assistance of Government to recoup his losses. The misdirection and subsequent disasters of the Bank mainly arose out of a state of things which was entirely under the control of the shareholders, and if they failed to arrest their misfortunes they must suffer like other people. Mr. Norton thinks Government is bound to assist the shareholders of the new Bank and extirpate its rival the Bank of Bengal, which else, he says, will "grow and grow until it enfolds us in its giant coils and kills us with its bite." This is we suppose metaphorical or Tupperian, or else, we may indeed, shareholders or not, "dread the enmity of the Hooghley creature, the Bank of Bengal." This too probably accounts for the slowness with which the work of extermination has gone on. Mr. Norton thinks "there must be men among us,—or at least a man"—equ

MADRAS TO BOMBAY.

(Madras Times.)

BOMBAY, 26TH MARCH.

HAVING given your readers some idea of the work that remains to be done on the railway that is to connect Madras and Bombay, and of the time necessary for its execution, it may not be uninteresting to add a few other particulars regarding a line of route that, however familiar it is destined to become, is not at present very well known. But, before doing so, I wish to call your attention to a matter of very considerable importance to the Madras public generally. I allude to the conveyance of the mails between Bombay and Madras. The subject is not so irrelevant to the avowed purpose of this letter as may at first sight appear; a point which your readers may judge for themselves, if they will kindly endeavour to follow me over the bit of country I am anxious to submit to their examination this morning. They will do this all the better with a good map by their side for reference, and I venture to think they will not rise from their study without a conviction that the Madras Presidency is being very badly treated by the Indian Postal authorities.

I may remark that the delay in the transmission of the mails has been a source of endless complaints to the Madras Government and the Government of India, especially from public bodies like the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association. I have lying before me a correspondence which has been carried on chiefly between the former body and the Madras Post Master General, the Madras Post Master General and the Madras Government, the Madras Government and the Government of India, the Government of India and the Madras Government, the Madras Government and the Madras Post Master General, the Madras Post Master General and the Madras Chamber of Commerce—to say nothing of other Governments that are occasionally dragged into the circumlocutionary struggle by way of referees—in this delays, delays, and delays are the eternal theme of complaint, and how not to remedy them, how not to remedy them; and how not to remedy them, the eternal burden of reply. The correspondence only extends over a period of four years, though it contains, however, occasional references to papers of an earlier date, so that bearing in mind the proverbial caution of Governments in adopting new ideas, however perseveringly they may be advocated, there is some hope that it may not ultimately prove in vain. Nothing but its unswerving consistency redeems it from being tediously monotonous. The Government seem to take it for granted, that the present arrangement for the conveyance of the mails is the best that could be adopted, and will not allow any arguments to shake their faith in this comfortable conviction. Say the complainants, 'It is a most extraordinary thing, and utterly beyond our comprehension, that in this enlightened period of the nineteenth century, with steam, such a wonderful invention as it is, and the facilities of rapid communication so great, the time taken in the transmission of our letters, should at the best be reduced so little below and not, unfrequently actually exceed, the period that was usual many years ago, when railways were not, and tappal runners did the whole work.' 'Not at all—not at all,' reply Government good naturedly; 'thing is easy of comprehension as A. B. C.; fact is, mails *ought* to travel in four days; we have *ordered* that they should: if they don't, why—must be fault of mails.' 'But they *don't*,' retort the complainants with feeling. 'No?' demand the Government, in a tone in which grief and astonishment are mingled; 'you surprise us: dear, dear, we will order an inquiry into the subject immediately.' Then comes a "searching" investigation, which rarely takes more than six months, at the end of which the complainants are seized familiarly by the button holes, and, in a sudden burst of confidence, some such explanation as the following is poured into their eager ears:—'There *is* something in what you say; fact is—most unfortunate circumstance no doubt, but of course not to be foreseen by any fellow—been another famine in Seedy Districts, and great scarcity of gram on Peershebo mail cart road; horses, it appears, won't run without food; rascally horse-contractor positively allowed poor animals to starve and die, because Government allowance not enough to enable him to get sufficient gram at present high prices; unparalleled absurdity; horse contractor a fool—given him a wigging; of course, soon as Government heard horses were dead and dying, immediately ordered increased allowances; mail carts soon be running all right again and faster than ever; all serene; circumstances of whole case clearly exceptional; quite right though, to bring matter to notice of Government; Government very fine fellow and has interests of public, especially of complainants, at heart.' Perhaps the explanation is varied by a reference to the roads during monsoon time, which, though expressly ordered to the contrary, will occasionally get heavy and broken, and thus impede the progress of the mail carts; or to the blundering of some subordinate official who has glaringly misinterpreted an order on something, given at some time or other by somebody, though the order itself was as clear as the sun at noon-day.

However, notwithstanding all the complaints and all the explanations they have brought forth, it must be frankly admitted that the conveyance of our mails is just as unsatisfactory now as it was four years ago, and this, too, while the lines of railway in Bombay and Madras are at present within two hundred and fifty miles of being connected. The question therefore is, cannot the mails be forwarded by a shorter and quicker route than that now in use? Curiously enough the Government of India have persistently evaded this question, or have answered it in a manner that is suggestive of a desire not to discuss it at all. Colonel Pears, however, has evidently had his doubts on the subject for a long time past. I find him writing as follows in October 1864:—"When this arrangement" (that is the transmission of the English mails *via* Bombay) "takes place, it will be time to provide (at whatever cost) for the uninterrupted transport of such mails between Bombay, and this by making the necessary augmentation in the establishment between Poona and Bangalore, or otherwise." I take the "otherwise" to refer to a different route, which the Colonel already had in view; and he explains indeed in a letter dated two years later that he had "some time ago" considered the expediency of making use of the railway from Poona to Sholapoor, and diverting the mails thence to Bellary and Cuddapah. He adds that this plan had to be put aside, as the road between Sholapore and Cuddapah, four hundred miles in length, was impracticable for a mail cart. He expresses a hope however that, when another instalment of the railway is opened "either from Sholapore or from Moodanoor," he will be able to arrange for the carriage of the mails "either by horse dawk or runners over the reduced distance in less time than by the present route *via* Poona and Bangalore." It is about eighteen months ago that Colonel Pears wrote thus; and it may be as well, therefore, to remind him of his promise, and of the fact that the railway is quite sufficiently advanced to carry his letter bags for seventy miles beyond Cuddapah on the one side, and thirty-five miles beyond Sholapore on the other. It is to be hoped that the Colonel has not been silenced by the somewhat mysterious intimation in the last letter of the Government of India on this subject, in which "His "Excellency in Council is apprehensive that "but little increase of speed can be looked for "till the completion of the line of railway." If this means that we are to go on for the next three years with the same arrangement that we have now, then all I can say is, it will be inflicting on residents in the Madras Presidency a most cruel and unnecessary hardship.

As many of your readers are doubtless aware the mails from Bombay to Madras are forwarded by the following route: from Bombay to Poona by rail; from Poona to Bangalore, via Sattara, Kolapore, Belgaum, Dharwar, Hurryhur, Chittledrog, Herioor, Seerah and Toomcoor, by mail carts; and from Bangalore to Madras by rail. The distances by this route are—

Bombay to Poona	119 Miles.
Poona to Bangalore (say)	470 ,,
Bangalore to Madras	216 ,,
	805

I have no records by me to check the distance from Poona to Bangalore, but I believe the figures I have given are sufficiently accurate for purposes of comparison. Between Bombay and Poona the railway journey by ordinary trains, by which alone the Madras mails are sent, takes between eight and nine hours; that between Bangalore and Madras about twelve hours.—The mails at present therefore get over the railway portion of the journey in twenty-one hours. During the twelve months from February 1866 to February 1867, the average time occupied by the transit of the overland mails from Bombay to Madras was four days, fourteen hours, and fourteen minutes. I have not the average for the past twelve months, but it is probably a little better, as the year was more favourable for horses, and the mail cart establishment was increased. It is obvious, however, that the principal portion of the above four and a half days was consumed by the long land journey from Poona to Bangalore.

Let us now see what the result would be if the mails were forwarded by Sholapore and Tadpatry. The distances are—

Bombay to Sholapore	282 Miles.
Sholapore to Tadpatry by road (say)	300 ,,
Tadpatry to Madras	230 ,,
	812

The distance from Sholapore to Tadpatry by railway would be about two hundred and seventy miles, but I have purposely allowed a margin for detours on the roads over which the mails would have to travel. The railway journey by ordinary train from Bombay to Sholapore takes about eighteen hours, which, seeing that it is about sixteen miles an hour only, cannot be said to be anything very remarkable. The railway journey by ordinary train from Tadpatry to Madras would, according to a time-table before me take about twelve hours. Altogether thirty hours by rail. Now for the three hundred miles land journey. From Dewa Soogoor on the south bank of the Kistna to Tadpatry, say one hundred and fifty miles, there is a very good metalled road—an old military one in fact—the whole way, ready at once, in my humble opinion, even for Colonel Pears mail carts, and most unquestionably for his horse dawk and runners. I have not been over the whole of the road, but I have ridden over some portions and driven in a spring dog-cart over others; my opinion of it, therefore, is founded on personal experience as well as on hearsay evidence. On the Nizam's side the road has in places got out of order, and the water courses have been allowed to have their own way too freely; but even here the requisite repairs would not take long to execute. The road runs from Dewa Soogoor to Raichore, than on to the Toongaboodra, which it crosses at Madavaram ford, then out to Adoni, then on to Putticondah and Gooty, and from Gooty into Tadpatry. It is hardly necessary to add that there would be no difficulty on such a road in procuring the necessary provisions for man and beast. Allowing six miles an hour for the journey from Dewa Soogoor to Tadpatry, whether performed by mail carts or dawk horses, the distance would be accomplished in near about one full day. This is a low rate of speed for horses, and two miles an hour less than what the Post Office nags are supposed to be capable of; but, as I said before, I am anxious to allow a wide margin for contingencies. From Dewa Soogoor to Sholapore the distance by rail will be one hundred and forty miles. The rails are already down from Sholapore to the Boree bridge, a distance of about thirty-five miles, and arrangements could no doubt be easily made with the contractors for forwarding the mails on a trolly. We need, therefore, only consider the road from the Boree bridge to the Kistna, a distance by rail of about one hundred and five miles. This is really the only portion of the journey or, which there would be any difficulty in forwarding the mails. But the difficulties here are by no means insuperable. Though mail carts might not be able to run over the Nizam's roads in their present condition, horses and tappal runners can and do. When ordinary specimens of horse-flesh can with tolerable ease get over six, seven, and even eight miles an hour along the track that runs by the side of the railway, the Post Office animals might be reasonably expected to do five. It would be a poor tappal runner who could not do as much. At five miles an hour the hundred and five miles would be accomplished in twenty-one—or let us say twenty-four hours. The time for the whole journey then would be as follows:—

Bombay to Sholapore	18 hours.
Sholapore to Boree river (by trolly)	6 ,,
Boree to Dewa Soogoor	24 ,,
Dewa Soogoor to Tadpatry	24 ,,
Tadpatry to Madras	12 ,,
	84

or three and a half days. 'You will observe that I have not reckoned on a speed of more than six miles an hour for mail carts, five miles an hour for horses and tappal runners, and six miles an hour for trolly, and that I have taken the railway time as given in the printed tables. Yet the result is a gain of a clear half day on the time in which the mails ought to, but do not, come by the Poona and Bangalore route; and of an entire day on the actual time taken in the year 1866-67. If I have erred at all in my calculations, it is I believe on the side of liberality. It is not unreasonable to expect that a greater speed than six miles an hour could be attained on the high road from Dewa Soogoor to Tadpatry, while I can answer for it that considerably more than five miles an hour is done every day between Dewa Soogoor and the Boree. There can be no doubt that, with good horses posted at stages of sixteen miles, the distance could be accomplished with tolerable ease in fifteen hours. Again, with upwards of five hundred miles of railway transit, it might perhaps be thought worth while to run express trains for the conveyance of the overland mails, unless some good reason can be given for depriving Madras of a benefit which Bengal enjoys.

I trust I have said enough to call attention to the superiority of the new postal route. In comparison with the other route it has the great economical advantage, at the present moment, of five hundred and forty seven miles of railway communication against three hundred and thirty-five, and of only two hundred and sixty-five miles of land journey against four hundred and seventy. There is also this great argument in its favour: every day will see it progressing; for every mile of rail laid down there will be so much land journey cut off. With the other route there is no chance of improvement: the Government of India tell us so plainly. What I would, therefore, earnestly recommend to the Madras Government is this: to take immediate steps for changing the postal route between Madras and Bombay; to communicate at once with the Government of H. H. the Nizam, with a view to the preparation of a road for mail service between Kulburgah and the Kistna. The distance is seventy miles, and is already travered by what I may call a "Nizam's road," which, as a general rule, consists merely of an unmetalled cart track across an open field—running throughout along the side of the railway. The latter passes through or near Indapoor, Chegonta, Moonagall, Mullar, Mootoor, Yedageery, Moodenal, Nalwar, Rahore, Murtoor, and Kulburgah, having, as you go Bombaywards, the river Beemah on the left hand, and the road on the right. An engineer might be deputed, with the permission of the Nizam's Government, to examine this road and report on its capabilities and requirements, and the engineers in the Bellary district might be asked to give their opinion of the road from the Toongaboodra to Tadpatry. It would be a favourable time now to execute whatever work is required on the Nizam's side, as many of the Wudders who have been engaged on the railway must, now that their part of the work is over on many portions of the line, be open to employment elsewhere; and better road-makes could not be had. Every rupee spent on the improvement of the road from the Kistna to Kullburgah would be money well spent inasmuch as the advantages of railway communication can never be thoroughly appreciated by the Nizam's subjects till "feeders" have been constructed on which the produce of the soil may be brought in from the outlying districts. Mr. Roberts, the new Resident at Hyderabad, could not inaugurate his career better than by giving his attention to this subject. The most extraordinary thing is that it has never been thought worthy of attention before. I have no hesitation in saying that, had the four years which have been wasted by the Madras and Calcutta Governments in waggling out delays between Poona and Bangalore been devoted to constructing a decent thoroughfare from Sholapore to Dewa Soogoor, we should now be, and probably for some time past should have been, within three days post of Bombay. And yet in the face of this, we are told by His Excellency the Governor General not to hope for any improvement on our present system, till the railway is finished! In other words that we are to put up with our present inconveniences for another three years! I trust the information I have laid before your readers will enable them to judge whether they ought to submit tamely to such an arrangement. In less than a third of the time we ought to be getting the mails in three days, or even less. In a few months it may be expected that the rails will be down over the whole distance from Sholapore to Kulburgah; at the latter place thirty-five miles of rails and sleepers are collected ready for use so soon as the line is prepared to receive them. In the meantime surely something may be done towards preparing the road between Kulburgah and Dewa Soogoor for the running of a few mail carts. I have said nothing about crossing the rivers; but I am not aware that any insuperable obstacles are to be met with here. During several months of the year it is a very simple matter. I crossed the Kistna myself in a ship's gig which had found its way there before the railway—and during the floods the "tokras" or basket boats manage to get across well enough.

I have obtained a few statistics from the Bombay Post Office, which may not be devoid of interest in connection with the foregoing observations. The average weight of the first five overland mails for Madras this year has been one thousand one hundred and seventeen pounds. The highest weight was fourteen hundred and eighty pounds, and the lowest seven hundred and seventy two pounds. Each mail cart carries two hundred pounds, and by the present establishment nine hundred pounds can be sent from Poona by the first despatch. There are two horses to each cart, one in the shafts and the other running at the side in traces attached to a projecting limb from the shafts. The highest weight carried by a dawk horse is thirty pounds and by a tappal runner eighteen pounds.

I understand that there is a Bill now before the Legislative Council at Calcutta, in which it is proposed to empower the Post Office authorities to order special trains whenever they may be wanted. It is to be hoped the Bill will be passed notwithstanding that it is opposed by the Railway Companies. With a special train, the Madras mails could, I am informed, be always despatched from Bombay two hours after the steamer's arrival in the harbour. It frequently happens now that they have to wait six, eight, ten, and sometimes nearly twelve hours for the train. It depends entirely upon the hour the steamer may arrive. The Calcutta mail, on the other hand, is sent off at once by special train, the letters being sorted in the railway carriages, to save detention in Bombay. What has Madras done that she should be treated with less consideration? And why, oh why, is it that she still voluntarily submits, like little Tetterby nursing his infant sister, to be "crushed" by a burden which nobody else in the family will bear?

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—The very agreeable ractor of this preparation as render it a general favourite. Invigorating and sustaining with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used Cocoa. "Cocoa stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." It is made simply by pouring boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold in ½ lb., 1 lb., and 1 lb., packets. This Cocoa as being prepared by Jas. Epps & Co., the Homœopathic Chemists first established in England, is very generally called Epp's Homœopathic Cocoa.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the, Bank as also any information as to rates of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		.....	1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	.....	1s. 11 5/8d. do.
,,	3 do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. do.
,,	2 do.	.....	1s. 11 ¾d. ,,
,,	1 do.	.....	1s. 11 7/16d. do.
,,	On demand	.....	1s. 11 ⅜d. do.
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11 5/16d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris	do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Bonds and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th March, 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—C. J. PARR, Esq. General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers.—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	...at 1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	... at 1s. 11 5/8d.	,,
3	do.	... at 1s. 11 9/16d.	,,
2	do.	... at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1	do.	... at 1s. 11 7/16d.	,,
On demand		... at 1s. 11⅜d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 11 5/16d.	,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe...at 1s. 11¼d. ,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4	do.
12	ditto	5	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. HOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£40	...	1s. 11 3d. per Rupee
,,	4 do.	...	1s. 11 3/4d. ,,
,,	3 do.	...	1s. 11 11/16d. ,,
,,	2 do.	...	1s. 11 ¾d. ,,
,,	1 do.	...	1s. 11 9/16d. ,,
,,	On demand	...	1s. 11 ⅜d. ,,
On Scotland	do.	...	
On Ireland	do.	...	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		...	1s. 11 7/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	...	6 per cent.
6 do.	...	...	5 ,,
3 do.	...	...	4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in Cash a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—BANK COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£300,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at th following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)		...	at 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
4	do.	...	...at 1s. 11 7/16d. ,,
3	do.	...	... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
2	do.	...	... at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
1	do.	...	... at 1s. 11 ⅜d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)		...	... at 1s. 11½d. ,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

6	do.	5	,,
12	do.	6	,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 9th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 30,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Connel Macmasie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

6	,,	4	,,
12	,,	5	,,

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

SARSAPARILLA.—WILKINSON'S (Late Bridge's) Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best.—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.—WILKINSON'S Preparations of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is innocent by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it. Sold in one-eight, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles by the following Agents:—

Bombay.—Treacher & Co., Rogers & Co.; Pirozshah Brothers.
London Bankers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatbhoy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall
Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Fogge & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—*Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Wilkinson) Bridge & Co.
270, Regent Street, London, W.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a consignment of McComb's PATENT ARROW TIES and IRON HOOPS, the latter cut in lengths, suitable for Patent Bales of Cotton, &c. Apply to

GADDUM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a high caste Bay Arab HORSE. Height 14-2½. Age 5 years. Weight carrier. Also a four-wheeled DOG CART, with HOOD, and HORSE, and set of single HARNESS—owner going home. Apply to ALI ABDOOLAH, Byculla Commission Stables.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

GOODS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of thin ALL-WOOL TWEEDS for Suits, in MIXTURES, Checks, and Stripes,—warranted shrunk.

MADE TO MEASURE.

Double-breasted Coat and Trowsers.....Rs. 22-0
Trowsers only..... 8-8

WALTER & Co.,
13, Meadow Street, Fort. Tailors and Outfitters.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and 5 pounds;—also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto favoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage:

HARRIS'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED HARNESS COMPOSITION, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. HARRIS'S FURNITURE POLISH. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF JAPAN FOR ENAMELLED LEATHER. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, coach and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes; also, all other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of brushing) a brilliant jet polish, waterproof, clean and durable. HARRIS'S HARNESS LIQUID. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. HARRIS'S MILITARY AND NAVAL EXQUISITE BRILLIANT CHEMICAL PASTE, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c., &c. HARRIS'S LADIES' BLACKING, for beautifying with ease and expedition Ladies' black, real, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. HARRIS'S BLACK DYE. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work where surface of the same is worn brown; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF HARNESS POLISH. HARRIS'S LUSTRE SHOE BLACKING AND PASTE.

Just landed ex "Nelson."

A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods. They are neatly and tastefully lined and painted, much superior in finish to the last shipment.

In soliciting the patronage of Constituents up-country, H. R. BAXTER begs to inform them that every exertion shall be used on his part to execute Orders promptly and economically.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The Properties of 2 Gentlemen.

A first-class English-built light Dog Cart expressly built to order by Bennian & Healey, Liverpool, and which cost six months ago £80.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 93, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.

ALSO,

2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1